

BISMARCK.

AN ASSASSINATION BLACKMAILER IN PRISON FOR TRIAL.

Berlin, June 8, 1875.
Wiesinger, who attempted to extort money by implicating parties in a plot to assassinate Bismarck, has been committed for trial on the charge of fraud.

FRENCH COMMUNISM.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TREATMENT OF THE POLITICAL EXILES IN NEW CALEDONIA—AN APPEAL TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

LONDON, June 8—5:30 A. M.
The Standard publishes a letter, forwarded from Australia by Mrs. Rastoul, and signed by eight French Communists who escaped from New Caledonia.
It appeals for English sympathy in behalf of the prisoners on the Isle of Pines.

The letter declares that the French authorities are deliberately endeavoring to starve the prisoners, and in support of the charge the official regulations are appended, according to which only the bare necessities are provided for those who refuse to work.

ENGLAND.

AN EMIGRANT AGRICULTURIST COMMISSION TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 7, 1875.
Messrs. Oger and Wicks, delegates appointed by the Federal Union of Agriculture Laborers to make an examination of the Mississippi Valley for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability for settlement by emigrants, will leave for the United States in two weeks.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINY.

THE PRISONERS TO BE FORWARDED TO AMERICA FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, June 7, 1875.
The three members of the crew of the American schooner Jefferson Borden who participated in the mutiny on that vessel were brought up at the Bow Street Police Court to-day. Miller, the Russian Finn, made a statement in which he attacked the seamanship of the Captain, and related the charges of cruelty toward the crew by the officers.

A POLICE COURT ORDER FOR DEPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

The magistrate ruled that sufficient evidence had been adduced to send the prisoners to the United States, which will be done at the expiration of fifteen days.

THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

THE AMERICAN CRUSADERS CONQUERING BRITISH CHILDREN FROM HIM.

LONDON, June 7, 1875.
A children's meeting in connection with the revival movement was held to-day in Bow Hall. The services were conducted by Mayor Cole, of Chicago. Fully ten thousand children were present.

A GRAND DISCOURAGEMENT TO SATAN.

This meeting is said to have been the most picturesque gathering of children ever witnessed in London, and the singing is described as wonderful.

Similar similar meetings were also held to-day in the Victoria Theatre and in other places.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES RATES.

BRITISH TRANSLANTIC COMPANY RATES OF FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK.

LIVERPOOL, June 8, 1875.
The transatlantic steamship companies have agreed to the following rates of freight between Liverpool and New York:
On the goods, 40s. per ton; on rough, 20s.; on weight goods, 12s. 6d.; on crates, 7s. 6d.
The prime average of the slow lines is five per cent. against ten per cent. on outward freights to the fast lines.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

JOCKEY CLUB INVESTIGATION IN THE CASE OF PATHEFINDER'S PRIZE CLAIM.

LONDON, June 7, 1875.
The objection raised against Pathefinder after he had won the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase on the ground of improper description and which was at the time overruled by the stewards of the meeting as frivolous has been reopened.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Stempfli has been elected President of the National Council.

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FIJI.

DREADFUL MORTALITY AMONG THE NATIVE POPULATION.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 7, 1875.
Reports have been received here from the Fiji Islands that 50,000 natives have died of epidemic measles.

PERSIA.

A RAILWAY CONCESSION LAYED BY NON-FULFILLMENT OF CONTRACT.

LONDON, June 7, 1875.
The Pull Mail Gazette reports that the Persian railroad concession to Falkenberg has lapsed because the contract was not fulfilled.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

HER BRITISH MAJESTY'S SHIP Bellerophon, Vice Admiral George G. Wellesley, C. B., Commander in Chief of the North American West India station, sailed this morning for Halifax.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1875.

A special meeting of the Executive Council of the Board of Trade was held here to-night, at which preparations were completed for the reception of the National Board of Trade, which begins its annual session here on Tuesday. The members will be treated to a trip up and down the river to view the commercial facilities of the port, and on Thursday will be received at a grand banquet. Other entertainments are being arranged.

The Committee on Foreign and Coastwise Commerce submitted a report of improvements which have been obtained from Congress during the past three years.

THE CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 7, 1875.

The morning papers will announce an offer from Reuben R. Springer to give \$50,000 to assist in the erection of permanent buildings for the Cincinnati Exposition. This offer is conditional upon raising \$100,000 for the same purpose. An effort will be made to have his gift consolidated and devoted to the erection of a building to be used for the Exposition and the Musical Festival—to give \$100,000 and the citizens to contribute \$25,000 for the same purpose. It is said several wealthy citizens offer to contribute liberally to the proposed fund.

DR. PETERS' PLANETS.

URICA, N. Y., June 7, 1875.

A second observation has enabled Dr. Peters, of the Litchfield Observatory, to determine that both his objects discovered by him on the morning of the 4th inst. were identical unknown planets. In a letter to the Morning Herald he says: "Very complete and satisfactory observations were obtained on Friday night, when the planets were near the meridian. I would now give down the magnitude of No. 14 at 0.7 and No. 16 at 0.6. Between the eleventh and twelfth. The motion of the latter deviates a little to the south from the parallel." In honor of the reception given him (see on Thursday Dr. Peters' article) these objects are named "Peters' planets," and names them respectively "Peters' A" and "Peters' B."

AUSTRALASIA.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL CONVEYANCE CONTRACT STILL CAUSE OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE—A HEAVY FAILURE AND EXCITING RUMORS IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES—NAVAL INQUIRY RELATIVE TO THE HOWE'S ISLAND MASCARE—MINING, MONEY AND IMMIGRANT REPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8, 1875.
The Australian Steam Navigation Company's steamship City of Melbourne arrived this evening, with Sydney dates to the 5th of May.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The debate in the Parliament of New South Wales with reference to the mail service by the way of San Francisco, which came up on a motion calling for the production of all the correspondence connected therewith, was without any definite result.

A letter dated Sydney, May 8, supplies the following news:—The next mail to San Francisco will convey the information as to whom will carry on the mail service. It is thought that the Pacific and Oriental Steamship Company will take the contract at any price, in order to give employment to their steamers.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

Stubbis & Co., auctioneers of Sydney, have failed. Their liabilities are \$500,000.

EXCITING RUMORS ON 'CHANGE.

Panicky rumors are prevalent in commercial circles, owing to mining speculations in 1873 and 1874, and a crash is expected in many mercantile houses within a week.

AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY.

The British naval authorities have sent a vessel to inquire into the massacre of the crew of the brig James Binnie at Howe's Island.

VICTORIA.

The gold exportation of Victoria for the year was 198,278 ounces, against 316,537 ounces last year.

THE FRENCH CONVICT SYSTEM.

Madame Rastoul, wife of the French Communist, has written to the Argus that her husband and his followers escaped from New Caledonia to show to the world the manner in which the Communist prisoners were doomed to death by starvation in New Caledonia.

A LEGISLATOR COMMITTED FOR FORGERY.

Mr. Carroll, a member of Parliament from Ararat, has been committed on seven charges of forgery, as the agent of Goldborough & Co., wool brokers. The forgeries amount in the aggregate to many thousands pounds sterling.

QUEENSLAND.

The Governor of Queensland opened Parliament on the 27th of April.

MINING AND IMMIGRANT INTEREST.

Specimens of coal from the Clifton mine show it to be superior to the New Castle coal. During the present year the coal field will be connected by rail with deep water at Brisbane. The government is about to take measures to check Chinese immigration, but has not yet decided upon the means to be employed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In the face of an important deficit in the revenue of South Australia increased taxation will be necessary. The expenditures for the last quarter were \$50,000 in excess of the revenue, or about \$240,000 in excess of the revenue for the year.

A tidal wave at Port Pirie damaged the town to a considerable extent.

Steps will be taken to have the wines of Adelaide represented at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS.

AN EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVE VISITATION—VILLAGES SWEEP AWAY—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8, 1875.
The steamship City of Melbourne, at this port from Australia, reports as follows:—
At Lilo, Loyalty Islands, in the South Pacific, on the night of March 28, there was a sharp shock of earthquake, followed by others the next day, and on the evening of the 30th a fearful shock occurred doing much damage to buildings.

The earthquake was succeeded by a tidal wave which swept away three villages, causing immense destruction of life and property.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

ASHELAND, Pa., June 7, 1875.

This morning Frank Muller, Thomas Muller, Patrick McGulter, Thomas McGulter, Thomas Smart, John Smart, John Frisner, James Gill, Henry Madden and William Shields were arrested and arraigned before Judge Gensel on the oath of John Dognant, of Donaldson's Patch, for making riotous demonstrations around his premises. Dognant was working at a colliery upon terms to sell himself, but not the Mine and Laborers' Benevolent Association, and hence the demonstration and threats.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 7, 1875.

Everything is quiet to-day at Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and other sections of this region. The troops have been withdrawn from Shamokin and returned home.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 7, 1875.

As predicted, the majority of the colliers in the Mahanoy region resumed work this morning. Much uneasiness prevails at Shamokin this evening, owing to the withdrawal of the Harrisburg troops. The citizens have a petition in circulation praying that the troops may be returned again, as their own militia are absent at Shenandoah. It is understood that troops will be sent to Shamokin immediately.

Notwithstanding the prevailing quiet and peace in the region, many business men are of the opinion that the strike will again be made to turn coal from Mount Carmel and Mahanoy, when the men show a disposition to work and the breakers are not afforded ample protection.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 7, 1875.

Leading coal operators in the Shamokin region say that should the rioters invade that region, they will meet a warm reception. The colliers in that region are working steadily, and the men have been supplied with arms to defend themselves. They express the determination to be driven off or forced into the ranks of the rioters.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., June 7, 1875.

J. Sney, Kings Parks and other prominent leaders of the strike, were indicted this afternoon by the Grand Jury for riot and conspiracy. Sney says he is not ready for trial, but the prosecution insists on a trial at this time of the Court.

PLASTERERS' STRIKE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7, 1875.

A general strike of journeymen plasterers occurred here to-day. They have been receiving \$2 per day and now demand \$2 50.

THE TEXAS BORDER RAIDS.

FURTHER TROUBLE ANTICIPATED BY THE GOVERNMENT—TEXAS STATE TROOPS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1875.

General Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, arrived here this morning and left in the evening for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, he having been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the cadet midshipmen at that place. Before he returns to Texas he will have an interview with the Secretary of War in reference to the recent raids into that State from Mexico. The authorities here are apprehensive of further trouble on account of these raids. A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, complaints were made that the Mexicans on the Rio Grande and other officers who were formerly residents of Mexico, and now, while claiming to be citizens of this country, are in sympathy with the raiders. The President telegraphed to the Governor of Texas that it might be deemed necessary to withdraw the United States troops from that State if these outrages are continued, and it is thought now that the Government may call out the State troops for the purpose of aiding the United States troops on the Rio Grande. Should he do so there seems to be little doubt that the Mexicans will be incited at the late raids, will retaliate upon the Mexicans by making raids into Mexico, and considerable trouble may be the result.

RAILROAD SHOPS BURNED.

THE NEW CAR SHOPS OF THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD DESTROYED BY AN INCENDIARY—A FIREMAN KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7, 1875.
About eleven o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the new car shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in this city, and in a few moments after the discovery the entire building, which is 150 by 60 feet, was wrapped in the embrace of the devouring element, which draped forth its forked tongues of flames from the windows, doors, and through the roof of the building, in an instant, making a fire which it was extremely difficult for the firemen to handle. The building was filled with the most inflammable materials, such as are used in car manufacture, which burned with great rapidity. In the building were two new passenger cars in process of painting, two engine tenders and a dozen or so of flat and box freight cars, some new and others undergoing repairs. In the second story was a large lot of patterns of various descriptions, which were of great value to the company, and which cannot be replaced for any amount of money. These will be the greatest loss to the company, who prized them very highly. The value of the building itself is \$25,000. It was erected in 1874 from plans drawn by Mr. Bishop, the President of the railroad, and was complete in all its appointments.

ESTIMATE OF THE LOSS.

The loss on the entire property will not fall short of \$50,000, and may reach \$75,000. On this there is an insurance sufficient to cover the loss, mainly in New York and Boston companies, who had insurance on the railway plan on all the buildings and rolling stock of the company on the interior line of roads under their contract. Hartford companies escape without loss, so far as can be ascertained, though it is possible that the Hartford is for a small amount.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

After the first fire got under control and a catastrophe occurred which resulted in the death of one of the firemen and the severe injury of two others. The heavy timbers of the room in the center of the building began to fall and the heavy beams pushed to the east wall, finally forcing it over with a terrific crash, and the building was completely destroyed. In the gangway between these two buildings were assembled nearly 100 spectators and firemen, who were all rushed headlong away from the falling debris, excepting the fireman who was killed, and the two who were injured. The fire was caused by a fireman who was working on the roof of the building, and who was killed by a falling beam.

THE DOCTOR ENTERS.

Soon after the arrival of Sefior and Mrs. Cortereal at the house in Nineteenth street another but very different kind of a family party took up their abode there. This party was composed of Dr. Algonquin Sidney Curtis, a young physician without practice, somewhat dissipated, it is said, and seemingly without a well poised intellect; Mrs. Curtis, a youthful matron, who appeared to be married to a sorrowful and a very young child. There sprang up a friendship between the two families. This attachment was apparently encouraged more by the almost simultaneous arrival of the parties in the house and the contiguity of their rooms than by any real sympathy between them. Mrs. Cortereal and Mrs. Curtis, indeed, were naturally enough attached to each other, for both were members of wealthy New York families, and upon meeting found many social topics upon which they were equally informed. But the association of Sefior Cortereal and Dr. Curtis was a matter of no real consequence. The latter was a light body, as was in intellect. About twenty-six years of age, he was short and thin, light haired and blue eyed, his manner without a token of malice nor of healthy boynishness; he seemed, indeed, an enlarged infant, with feeble, disolute instincts. He was a spendthrift, and glorified himself as a true gentleman, and therefore a being who should labor neither with his hands nor his head. He often declared, it is said, that

FRAUDULENT WAR CLAIMS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7, 1875.

It will be recollected that it was announced some weeks since, on the authority of special dispatches from Jefferson City to the Globe, that a great fraud in war claims was being perpetrated upon this State and the United States. The whole matter has now assumed a definite and official shape, and Adjutant General George C. Slingham will to-day lay before the Constitutional Convention, in response to a resolution adopted by that body, a report of his investigation of the affair.

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7, 1875.

On Saturday afternoon, near Odenton, at the junction of the Baltimore and Potomac and Annapolis Railroads, in Annapolis county, a daughter of a farmer named Jackson was outraged by an unknown negro. The young lady is aged about eighteen, is well connected and highly respected and beloved. It appears that the other members of the family were absent from home, and Miss Jackson went to the spring, a short distance from the house, for a pail of water. On returning to the house she was met by the negro who seized her by the throat and dragged her into the bushes where he drew a pistol and threatened her life if she resisted. He lay down on the ground, and she fled in terror, and was rescued by a neighbor. The negro was captured and is now in jail.

ARREST OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S CLERK.

LONDON, Ont., June 7, 1875.

William F. Leslie, who has been staying at the Tecumseh House for the past few days, under the name of Lindsay, was arrested this morning on the strength of a telegram from the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, charging him with the larceny of \$12,000. Leslie was the clerk in the New York office of the firm, and had been employed there for some time. He was charged with having stolen the money from the firm's safe, and was taken to jail to await further proceedings.

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVINCETOWN, N. J., June 7, 1875.

Printing cloths steadily at 50c. for best standard and extra cloths with a quiet market.

A DUEL AND SUICIDE.

Hostile Meeting in a Beautiful Suburb of Havana.

A NEW YORK DOCTOR FIGHTS A SPANIARD.

Senior Cortereal Wounds Dr. Curtis and Then Kills Himself.

A PROBABLY CAUSELESS QUARREL.

A despatch, conveying news that will astound a great number of people here, was received from Havana last night. It states that on Friday last a duel was fought at the beautiful suburb of Marianao, between a young New Yorker, named Dr. Algonquin Sidney Curtis, and a Spanish tobacco dealer, named Sefior Cortereal; that Dr. Curtis was wounded, and that Cortereal, believing that he had killed his opponent, blew out his own brains, both the parties are well known in New York. They were friends while here, and to throw light upon the occurrence of the duel between them it is necessary to tell something of their peculiar characters and of the beginning of their quarrel.

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SHERMAN'S BOOK.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL BUELL—THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

AIRMAIL POST OFFICE, PARADISE, KY., June 1, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your letter was forwarded to me from Louisville. I have not seen General Sherman's book, but I have read extracts from it and various notices of it, among them the HERALD'S review. The peculiarities of the author are sufficiently marked to give assurance that as often as it appears there will be abundant room for criticism; so much, in fact, as almost to bewilder criticism. I do not know what amount of attention his recent work bestows on my acts. What I have seen on that subject relates to the battle of Shiloh, and is in substance only a continuation of his former efforts to conceal the faults and misrepresent the facts of that battle. I long ago answered his assertions concerning that event with evidence that must, I believe, be deemed conclusive when the account comes to be balanced.

I concur in your view that it is desirable that those who had any prominent part in the war should now put on record their reminiscences in regard to it, and it is probable that General Sherman's example may stimulate that object.

Much trashy matter will no doubt be thrust into print, but it will not all be without interest to the public, and from the mass some useful material will be found for history. It will not be without value if it does no more than give some new insight to the qualities of the writers themselves.

If I could feel sure that I might be one of the useful contributors I have at this moment scarcely time to undertake the work. I must, at any rate, defer it a little while. I beg you, however, to accept my thanks for your courteous and generous offer of access to the columns of the HERALD.

Very respectfully and truly your obedient servant,
D. C. BUELL.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1875.

THE ROBBERY OF THE TREASURY—PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made a visit of inspection to the cash room of the Treasury Department and other rooms where money is handled, with a view of making some alteration in the construction of the desks, &c., for the better protection of the government funds. The Secretary gave notice to-day that from and after this date visitors will not be admitted to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the vaults of the Treasury, or to any room in the building in which money is kept or handled. The detectives have not yet obtained a clew to the robbery, and some talk of the Treasury offering a reward for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the stolen funds, but Secretary Bristow has not yet decided to do so.

IN THE REPORTS OF THE TREASURY ROBBERY IT WAS MENTIONED THAT MR. WYMAN, THE CASHIER, WAS THE FIRST PERSON SEARCHED BY THE DETECTIVES. IT SHOULD BE MENTIONED IN THIS CONNECTION THAT MR. WYMAN VOLUNTARILY PRESENTED HIMSELF FOR THAT PURPOSE AS AN EXAMPLE TO THE CLERKS UNDER HIS CHARGE, WHO WERE ALSO SEARCHED, THAT BEING CONSIDERED BY THE DETECTIVES THE FIRST THING NECESSARY TO BE DONE.

THE MAILS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK—THE DIFFICULTY NOT YET SETTLED.

The New York Mail did not arrive here to-day until twenty minutes past five P. M. Mr. Hinkley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, having declined to allow the postal cars to run over his road on the limited train. Last week President Hinkley's agents formed the Post Office Department that he would transport the mails between New York and Philadelphia by the limited express, and that he would do the same between Philadelphia and Baltimore if President Hinkley would consent to such an arrangement. The Postmaster General had no communication with President Hinkley on the subject, but as the mails were on Saturday transported all the way between Washington and New York by the limited express, the supposed question was settled. This morning verbal information was received at the department from the mail agent that the carrying of the mails by the limited express on that day between Philadelphia and Baltimore was an act of accommodation, owing to the detention of one of the other trains. The Postmaster General says he has no information, written or verbal, that President Hinkley has declined to let the mails pass in the limited express over his road, but if Mr. Hinkley should to-day so decline he would make a formal request that the mails be carried by the limited express between Philadelphia and Baltimore, so as to have a continuous limited express mail transportation between New York and Washington.

LANDS RESERVED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

The President has directed that all lands lying contiguous to the Mississippi River, within twelve miles of the mouth of the river, be reserved for military purposes, under the act authorizing Captain Eads to construct jetties for deepening the channel.

DUTY ON COIN EXPORTED FROM MEXICO.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Department of State official information that by foreign money (coin) heretofore paying the regular export duty of five per cent on silver and one-half per cent on gold is declared free from export duty. The export duty on Mexican money (coin) remains without modification.

THE INDIANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUADRA TRIBE OF COMANCHES AT FORT SILL—A COMMISSION TO BE SENT TO THE SIOUX.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1875.

The following despatch was received at the Indian Bureau this morning:—

FORT SILL, June 8, 1875.

The Quadras came in yesterday, Mr. Storn, who had been sent after them, numbering 1200 men, women and children. They surrendered about 2,000 ponies. About all the Indians belonging to this agency are now in, excepting the Esas, who were sent from Fort Union to the reservation. They are regarded as hostile. They are understood to be returning.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Secretary Delano has notified the Indian Bureau that a commission will be sent out to the Sioux nation to negotiate with the Indians for the relinquishment of their hunting grounds in Nebraska, and directing that the necessary instructions be prepared for their use as soon as the President shall appoint them.

RAID ON A RANCH IN WYOMING.

OMAHA, Neb., June 7, 1875.

A despatch from Lookout, Wyoming, says that on Saturday afternoon a band of Arapahos made a descent on Harper's Ranch, fifteen miles south of there, and ran off 150 head of horses. Seven citizens, armed, are in pursuit, but the Indians have nearly two days start of them.

THE SIOUX CHIEFS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June